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Re your telecon 26th:

Following biographic data Castillo Armas followers:

Carlos Salazar, son Carlos Salazar Minister Foreign affairs under Ubico. Lawyer, involved various unsuccessful attempts overthrow Arevalo government with Coronado Lira and Miguel Mendoza, temporarily exiled Guatemala 1947. Member Partido Reconciliacion Democratica Nacional (Redencion) supported presidential candidacy General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes 1950. Following defeat Ydigoras, went to Mexico, became assistant editor Atisbos, tabloid published Mexico City active member Committee Liberation Guatemala and ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ member Board Directors Frente Anticomunista de Guatemaltecos en exilio (FAGE) in San Salvador.

Major Enrique Trinidad Oliva Quintana, graduate of Escuela Politécnica (Guatemala West Point). Charged sedition rebellion connection with revolutionary activities following assassination Col. Francisco Arana July 18, 1949. Retired after arrest and release for lack proof charges complicity Castillo Armas' unsuccessful revolt November 1950. First man arrested in January 1954 round-up alleged plotters, released February on grounds no case support charge illegal

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Drafted by: OLI:BI:FBoyle 6/26/54 FB

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DATE 2/5/62

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possession arms. Reportedly brother Col. Juan Francisco Oliva, Guatemalan Military Attaché in Chile and former Chief Guardia Honor.

No info Humberto CORDOVA Cerna. Following on

Juan CORDOVA Cerna, attorney and jurist, born August 30, 1899. Occupied number judicial positions in Guatemala. Returned Guatemala from exile following Ubico's fall. Appointed Minister of Government and Justice in the Junta Government on October 21, 1944 and was elected Supreme Court Justice in January 1945 after losing election Chief Justice, but resigned prior inauguration President Arévalo on March 15, 1945 and resumed private practice. Broke with revolutionary forces shortly after Arévalo became President. In 1950 Córdova Cerna unsuccessful Partido Unión Patriótica candidate for President in November 1950 elections. Arrested following abortive Salamá revolt March 29, 1953, exiled after torture. Juan Córdova Cerna's brother, Rodrigo, has also been exiled.

José Luis ARENAS Barrera, Guatemalan coffee planter, founding member Partido Unificación Anticomunista. Arrested and confined with Castillo Armas following disturbances touched off by Arana murder July 1949. Inspite harassing elected Deputy to Congress for Department of Guatemala term March 1,1953 - Feb. 28, 1957. February 26, 1954 Arenas sought asylum Salvadoran Embassy in connection Government's January 29 White Paper allaging "International conspiracy" against Arbenz Administration. Salvadoran Ambassador received him as a "Guest" [redacted] left for San Salvador March 6. On May 25 Congress declared Congress seat vacant in spite efforts anti-communist colleagues defend him.

Luis Coronado Lira, lawyer, member law firm Carlos Salazar, Jr. Made El Salvador headquarters since fall Ubico. Author booklet entitled "Totalitarismo Espiritualists" published Costa Rica, expressing opposition to Arévalo. Made trip South América promote interest anti-communist Congress held Mexico City May 1954. Active as Director Frente Anticomunista de Guatemaltecos en Exilio.

Col. Miguel Angel MENDOZA Azurdia, Sub-Secretary National Defense under Arévalo, together with his brother, Rodolfo, former Chief of Guatemalan Air Force, considered among influential officers during Junta Regime following Revolution of October 1944 in which he took active part. After brief tour as Chief Guardia Civil he resumed post of Sub-Secretary of National Defense, but relations with Arbenz, then Minister National Defense, became strained and in March 1947 was forced resign and fled country six months later suspicion of plott[illegible] Returned following declaration General Amnesty March 1948 but fled again April when order his arrest issued. In May 1948, Col. Mendoza published open letter Guatemalan press denouncing Arévalo administration, thus openly joining opposition and is reputed have been involved in many anti-Government plots. Arrested again October 1949 and deported Cuba. Col. Mendoza dramatically appeared at wedding his daughter Guatemala Feb. 19,1950 and stayed ~~xxxx~~ become Partido Unión Popular candidate in November 1950 elections.

Col. Rodolfo MENDOZA Azurdia, brother of Col. Miguel Mendoza, Chief of Guatemalan Air Force following October 1944 Revolution and ~~xxfxxx~~ served until forced resignation in September 1947, reportedly

because of brother Miguel's anti-Government activities. He was offered post Minister to Colombia but declined. Was instructor at Aero Club of Guatemala, but Goverhment brought pressure to bear to have him dismissed from position, where he had addess several private ~~planes~~ airplanes. Little had been heard of him until June 4 when he fled Guatemala in a private plane, with Ferdinand F. Schupp. Another brother, Col. Oscar Mendoza, is Guatemalan Military Attaché in Cuba. Col. Mendoza's house in Guatemala was destroyed following air sweep June 18 by fire, generally known in Guatemala City to have been set by police. Guatemalan Government claimed it was bombed out.

Julio GAITAN, brother-in-law of Col. Miguel Mendoza Azurdia and Col. Rodolfo Mendoza Azurdia, was manager of Esso Standard Oil Company of Central America, S.A., until mid-July 1949 when he resigned following assassination Col. Arana with (privately) expressed intention organizing movement against Arévalo-Arbenz combine. November 1949 he and several opposition leaders, including his brother-in-law, Col. Miguel Angel Mendoza, were apprehended and sent to Cuba. Gaitan and Col. Mendoza and several other deportees made way to El Salvador in December 1949.

Luis VALLADARES Aycinena, lawyer, member prominent family, onetime Secretary General of leading anti-communist Party, Partido Unificación Anticomunista (PUA) was twice arrested by Arbenz Government for opposition to Communism, first time was on October 27,1952 at anti-communist political meeting prior to official opening of Congressional Campaign.in which he was a candidate. He was arrested again July 15,1953 on charges complicity

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in Salamá uprising March 1953. He was taken to Salamá for trial after being tortured despite poor health. Released on bail Sept. 19, described torture at police headquarters in Guatemala City. Judge Salamá ordered his re-arrest but took asylum Nicaraguan Embassy October 20.

Miguel Camacho former member municipal council Guatemala City took asylum Salvadoran Embassy January 1954 round-up anti-Communists.

Guillermo FLORES Avendaño born 1898, attended military academy, retired from Army many years ago; xxx businessman, arrested following Salamá incident March 19[illegible]3, released October 1953, took Asylum Nicaraguan Embassy.

Dulles (J.m.W)

DULLES

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